

## MURRAY EXPANS HOW TO INCREASE METERED SYSTEM

Increased Revenues Would Rapidly Absorb Cost of Putting in Machines

### WHAT MAINLAND CITIES TRIED AND FOUND OUT

Thirty-one Towns of Population Above Fifty Thousand Are Being Metered

"The trouble with the Honolulu water department is that nobody knows anything about it," said former Governor Carter, at the last meeting of the chamber of commerce. "And I don't except the superintendent," he added.

Superintendent Murray was not angered by that criticism. It might have been, if he had not realized the truth of it some time before it was made. In other words, it is only in a measure true now, and that measure is decreasing day by day.

Governor Carter intimated the fact that, during his term of office, nobody in the department knew even where the city's pipes ran. The department knows now.

The system mapped. On the walls of the city engineer's office hangs a map of the pipe system. It is not complete to the last mile of pipe laid, but it is reasonably complete, and what is more to the point, it is being worked on every day of every week, so that the time is not far distant when it will be up to date one hundred per cent.

In the same office there lies on a table a huge ledger, each page of which is a map. These smaller maps show in detail the ground plan of the city and the character of improvement on every piece of property in Honolulu to which the city delivers water, and, like the big map, the ledger is receiving daily additions of data brought in by the department staff.

Efficiency of Data. "I find," said Superintendent Murray yesterday, "that many citizens of Honolulu look on the desire of the department to install meters as a venture some experiment."

Here is a little booklet from the Portland, Oregon, bureau of water revenue, giving statements from twenty-two mainland cities, ranging in population from fifty thousand upward. Nearly all of them use meters in varying percentages. Thirty-one of them are metered seventy-five per cent or more. Nineteen of them are metered more than ninety per cent. Twelve of them are metered one hundred per cent. Several at the time the statement was compiled were in process of becoming metered one hundred per cent.

Table of Cities Metered. Here is a table of the cities metered more than seventy-five per cent.

City	Per Cent Metered
Athens, Georgia	93
Bayonne, New Jersey	100
Brockton, Massachusetts	89
Cleveland, Ohio	98.4
Columbus, Ohio	94
Dayton, Ohio	100
Des Moines, Iowa	98
Fall River, Massachusetts	99
Fort Wayne, Indiana	100
Fort Worth, Texas	1.0
Hartford, Connecticut	75
Holoken, New Jersey	75
Jacksonville, Florida	86
Lawrence, Massachusetts	93
Los Angeles, California	78
Lowell, Massachusetts	80
Manchester, New Hampshire	78
Minneapolis, Minnesota	100
New Bedford, Massachusetts	89
New Orleans, Louisiana	100
Providence, Rhode Island	85
Rochester, New York	100
St. Paul, Minnesota	85
Seattle, Washington	85
Springfield, Massachusetts	100
Syracuse, New York	97
Utica, New York	100
Wilmington, Delaware	100
Worcester, Massachusetts	98
Yonkers, New York	100

### AL CAME TO METERS

"The experience of all these cities has been the same. They found that as the population grew, the consumption of water grew even faster. That is, the per capita consumption increased more rapidly than the population. Something had to be done."

"Something has to be done here. Our consumption per capita is probably the largest in the world. We use nearly 100 gallons a day per capita, or about three times the per capita consumption of Cleveland."

The argument is made that the consumption here is necessarily larger than in more densely populated cities, which have not the wide expanse of lawns and shrubbery Honolulu must irrigate.

Los Angeles is a semi-tropical city, with a wide expanse of greenward and a limited water supply. After several long water sears it was found necessary to install meters. The city is now 78 per cent metered and soon will be nearly 100 per cent; but the lawns are still green and there is no longer any complaint against the meters, though at first there was the same cry of fright that has gone up here.

### Sound Economics

"It is not necessary to quote it to show the astonishing economies effected. The experience of the Honolulu Iron Works, which reduced its consumption from 98,000 gallons a day to 18,000, and found it had as much water as ever for actual use—not waste—is typical."

But how about the cost? Well, Honolulu is consuming approximately fifteen

## MAKE SOAP HERE, SUGGESTS EXPERT

No Reason Why Territory Should Import \$186,000 Worth Every Year

"There is no reason why Hawaii should not manufacture every bar of soap used in the islands, eliminate all importation of the finished product, and make the manufacture an important industry as well as derive a handsome income from the exportation of one of the by-products—crude glycerine. The only ingredient which it would be necessary to import from the United States would be the rosin and, as this comes from Texas or Louisiana, you could have the advantage of an all-water haul."

This suggestion for an enlarged industry was made yesterday by Henry A. Schenkel, an expert on soap manufacture, who has been in Honolulu for the past month as adviser to the managers of the Honolulu Soap Works. As a result of his visit it is expected the local plant will make changes in both the manufacture of white and brown soap and materially improve their product.

Schenkel has every detail of soap manufacture at his finger tips and has been employed as expert by such concerns as the Standard Soap Company of Berkeley and the Haas Soap Company of St. Louis. He contends that soap factories in Hawaii can compete with the mainland factories because of cheaper labor obtainable here. Coconut oil could be produced here as cheaply as anywhere. The supply of alkali is readily obtainable on the islands. "They have rosin as the only ingredient necessary to bring in. Schenkel explains the general belief that rosin is an adulterant."

He pointed out that in 1914 Hawaii imported from the United States soap to the value of \$186,000. If factories were operated here to supply the entire local demand they would find a ready market in the United States for the crude glycerine, which is in demand for the manufacture of powder and dynamite.

The United States imports annually 17,000,000 pounds of glycerine, mainly from France. Germany also is a heavy producer of glycerine but has exported little of it.

## KAMEHAMEHA DAY WILL BE OBSERVED

Part of Celebration To Be Two Entertainments By Young People's League

The Young People's League will give its last Hawaiian entertainment of the year next week at the opera house. Kamehameha Day, Friday, June 4, is to be celebrated in an elaborate manner and the performances of Thursday and Saturday nights are to form a part of the program.

The league is noted for its fine singing and those who were fortunate enough to hear the young people at Prince Kalaniana'ole's reception to the congressional party, know that they made a big hit with their play, "In the Woods of Hawaii." There will be plenty of good music on the program, both ancient and modern, and all lovers of music should take advantage of this opportunity to hear the songs of Hawaii sung by persons who know how to sing. One number on the evening's program is a "musical contest," to be participated in by various clubs, and this will prove both enjoyable and instructive.

"The Mission School" certainly will be the most entertaining number. The methods of teaching in the older days, the style of singing and the exercises the pupils had to go through are very amusing to the present generation. Ancient dances with characteristic instruments will be given and some of these dances have never been exhibited before. Some of the customs of the older days will be shown and these will interest the kamaeas as well as the malihinis now visiting Hawaii.

teen million gallons daily. With a metered system, I believe we should use not more than twelve millions, a saving of twenty per cent. The estimate is conservative.

"Under the present system of flat rates the revenue of the department is about \$200,000 yearly. Furnishing water at the rate of six and one-half cents the thousand gallons—a very low rate, by the way—our revenue from a metered system, even with a saving in consumption of twenty per cent, would show a total of \$285,000 annually, an increase in earning capacity of \$85,000."

As the estimated cost of metering the city one hundred per cent is in the neighborhood of \$110,000, it can be seen that the added revenue would soon absorb the capital expenditure.

### Meters Only Solution

"But without relying too much on estimated revenues, it would be no great hardship on consumers to impose a rate of from ten to fifteen cents a thousand for the first five thousand gallons monthly, any water used above that amount to be paid for at a rate merely sufficient to cover operating costs."

"Meters are the only solution of the problem."

### PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. A.

## DEMAND SPEED OF NEW SUBMARINES

United States Designers Learn Much From Working of German Boats

In view of the performance of the German submarines, United States naval designers are giving considerable attention to the subjects of speed, radius of action, and design of that type of naval craft. In some quarters confidence has been expressed as to the development of engines suitable for submarines that would give these craft a speed of 15 knots submerged and of 25 knots on the surface. However, our naval authorities, although hesitating to state that such achievements are impossible, believe that there is nothing in the latest or contemplated design of submarine engines that can give assurance of producing such speeds.

In the submarines for which bids shortly are to be opened by the navy department, the submerged and surface speeds will be increased slightly as compared with the submarines authorized last year, and it may be that further developments in engineering still further will increase submarine speed. In this connection much interest naturally is taken in a more or less mysterious German submarine that is described as abnormally long and narrow, which evidently attains high speed by a fore-and-aft arrangement of engines, but considerable doubt is expressed that it can make a surface speed of 25 knots an hour. Submarine design, as in the plans for all types of war vessels, is changing constantly, and no one safely can assert that the 25-knot submarine never will be realized.

## BITTER FEELING OVER PROMOTIONS

Officers of Other Arms Contend That Cavalrymen Are Being Favored

Some bitter feeling exists among officers of the field artillery, coast artillery and infantry, says the Washington Post, because of a recent ruling of the secretary of war that vacancies in the staff caused by the separation from active service of permanent staff officers shall be filled by detail of cavalry officers, in order to equalize promotion for the cavalry, where it has been slower than in the other arms. This is a departure from a rule of fourteen years' standing that in making details from the line to the staff they should be made from each arm in proportion to the number of its official personnel. Of course, as the number of permanent staff officers becomes less from year to year, the number of such vacancies increases, but the several arms of the service are jealous of their rights and believe that there should be a return to the former system.

There are two vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster Corps that have not been filled because of the long-standing controversy over the promotion of Maj. Beecher B. Ray, who is the senior major of that corps due for promotion, and those vacancies cannot be filled until that controversy is settled one way or another. The next vacancy to occur in the staff in regular order, from uniformed casualties and relief of detailed officers, will be caused by retirement of Col. John L. Chem. Quartermaster Corps, on August 13, when he reaches the age of sixty-four years. This will permit promotion of officers of the Quartermaster Corps formerly of the old quartermaster's department and make a vacancy in the grade of major that will be filled, under the recent order, by detail of a major of cavalry. Several details from the cavalry will have to be made before promotion is "equalized," inasmuch as the four senior captains of cavalry have had longer service than officers of the same grade in the other arms.

## ANTON SHUVSKOFSKY IN TROUBLE AGAIN

Found At Front Door of Saloon With Screw-Driver

Anton Shuvskofsky is in trouble again. He was found by Policeman Konohi at the front door of the Mint saloon early yesterday morning with a screwdriver. It appeared that he was trying to force an entrance. He was hooked "for investigation," but Deputy Sheriff Asch said that a charge of attempted burglary probably would be placed against him.

Shuvskofsky was discovered by Policeman Barboza at the Anchor saloon several weeks ago under like circumstances. He was arrested, indicted by the grand jury and tried, but was acquitted on a charge of attempted burglary. The same screwdriver found on him at the Anchor saloon was in his possession when he was arrested yesterday.

The man served time recently for robbing the postbox at the Catholic Church. He has been out about three months.

## RED CROSS WORKER TELLS GRAPHICALLY OF HORRORS OF WAR

Attending Wounded At Front In France Abounds In Heart-Breaking Tragedies

### GRAVE MEN ARE TORN AND BROKEN IN FRAY

War Is Nothing But Violent Contrast—The Irreconcilable Startlingly Reconciled

Private F. J. Palm, Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Kaneohe, has just received interesting letters from his two nephews who are with the British forces in France, with reference to military operations there. One nephew gave up studies at the University of London (England), where he maintained last year, after the service of the British Red Cross Corps, and is attached to No. 11 ambulance train. The other nephew is a clerk attached to general staff headquarters, Second Army Corps, of the British Field Force in France.

### A Horrible Journey

"Yesterday's journey was the worst we ever had—it was horrible!" writes the nephew of Private Palm who is attached to the ambulance train, and then he gives some gruesome details of what he sees and hears every day, as follows:

"About ten men were either mangled or maimed with skull wounds, and in one word there was a man quite unconscious, his eyes fixed with a glass stare and his hands clutching and wandering about convulsively. Just as I am trying to find his identity-disk (he was long past giving me any information), he dies. I saw a man who had been made a shiver, and I can hear it even now. It was like the cry of a beast; not a cry of pain, but that of a deranged mind. He continued making the same cries at intervals, but I was used to it by now, though very glad to get out of the place as soon as possible."

One Man of Bandages. "Another poor devil was shot through the lower end of his spine and all the downward part of his body was as good as dead. I can't say any more; it's too horrible. I just imagine a car with twenty-two stretchers in it. Some are asleep, in a feverish, disturbed state and breathing heavily, or in awful, painful gasps like dying men."

Dead Arms and Bodies are One Mass of Bandages—some black with caked mud and dried blood, and some a vivid crimson with the fresh blood still oozing. There is an unhealthy smell of mud and, stale clothes, straw and stinking blood, mixed up with iodine, iodine, carbolic, paraffin, cyanide and turpentine.

Silence Is Deadly. "A deadly silence reigns, except for the whispers between the orderlies and the stretcher-bearers, and the rattling of his voice, and at intervals one hears groans, hard breathing, long-drawn painful sighs—never a curse nor a regret, but dreadful, agonizing cries of strong men in distress. Imagine all that, and you will have some rough idea of what every car on our train was like last night with the exception of two carloads of sitting cases, suffering from a variety of minor wounds."

And then I come in, with nothing but my record book and its detailed entry of the cases to take my mind off the afflicting scenes.

Taking the Record. "Shall I be in your way, doctor? I whisper. 'No, my boy. I've finished the other end of the car; if you will begin that end first. I am afraid four of the men in here will give you absolutely no information. They are unconscious—and that man there: he's very bad. I should take him now, as I've just given him strychnine and he'll soon be asleep. And don't, whatever you do, disturb that man over there. He's only just quiet and has been raving. He is a very powerful man and difficult to keep down. They commence by quiet work of inquiry, establishing the activities of these poor fellows. Those I can't touch must not disturb, mean no end of wasted time searching for some means of identity—a disk, or a letter, or a paybook. I get through at last."

Cases Cold Silvers. "So far I haven't once felt the least bit faint, though I've often had a cold shiver down my back. But the reaction comes gradually all the same. Such a journey tires one out and is terribly depressing. The major is very good. Last night he made me deliver my car at about seven-fifty (out and have dinner, and told Geoffrey (out to get it out for me at once. I expect he guessed I should work better on a full stomach, and I was very glad he did so, as I was immensely bucked up for the rest of the evening."

One of the wards I entered about nine-fifty-five was tragic. The orderly whispered: 'Very bad but in here—where's he? I ask. 'Oh, he's here. 'Oh, I reply; 'what's the matter with him? 'Shot just below the heart. He's been raving terribly and spitting blood all over the floor. Says he will be well in the morning and will get up and help me to clean it away. Good Face: Awful Eyes. "Where's he? I ask. 'Oh, he's quiet now and I shouldn't disturb him. So I start my work elsewhere. Presently I came to his bed. He looked very badly and was gasping terribly, though the bad ones often breathe with great difficulty. Then I looked at his face. A good face, really; and his eyes, they were awful—just a glass stare with no movement of the lids. He seemed to be looking through me."

## SAYS FREE SUGAR WILL NOT AFFECT PRICES JUST NOW

(By Charles Remington in San Francisco Chronicle.)

Attention has already been called to the high yield offered by some of the Hawaiian sugar stocks at present quotations. The weak market position of these securities, in the face of a strong intrinsic showing, is doubtless due to the fear of free sugar. In ordinary times this might constitute a menace, but in the present outlook, the tariff has no more effect than the wind on the market price of raw sugar, which is remunerated solely to supply and demand. With the possibility of several years' importations removed for several years, with England and France mutually dependent on Cuba for a supply, it is clear that the shortage will offer a protection for present prices for some time to come.

Most of the Hawaiian plantations are soundly financed, have very little or no bonded debt and none of them active in this market have any floating debt at present, while most of them have difficulty in loaning out the cash on hand.

It has already been announced that the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company would pay an aggregate this year of \$4.50 or \$5 in dividends, made up of regular monthly dividends of 25 cents and three or four extras of 25 cents each.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company is paying 30 cents a month, or \$3.60 a year, and it is probable that two extra dividends, each of \$1, will be declared in 1915, making a total of \$5.60.

The Hilo Sugar Plantation Company is paying 15 cents a month or \$1.80 a year. This rate will probably be raised to 20 cents in October, November and December, making a total for 1915 of \$1.85.

The Oahu Sugar Company is paying 30 cents a month, except in April, when 30 cents extra was paid. It is probable that the regular rate will be raised to 40 cents in July, making a total for the year of \$5.90.

The Paahoa Sugar Plantation Company is paying 20 cents a month, or \$2.40 a year, and it is not likely that this rate will be increased in 1915.

The McBryde Sugar Company will probably go on a 10-cent monthly basis in July, making 60 cents for the year. The following table shows the probable dividend rate during the year 1915, the present market price, the yield at the present market price, and the price if the stock was selling to net 10 per cent.

	Price to net
Plantation, Div. Mkt. Yld. pct. 10 pct.	
Haw. Com. \$5.00 37 13.5% 50	
Haw. Sugar 1.50 35 16.0% 50	
Hilo 1.95 17 11.5% 19%	
Oahu 3.00 33 11.8% 39	
Paahoa 2.40 19% 12.5% 24	
McBryde 0.60 0 10.0%	

## EIGHT NEW AEROPLANES FOR ARMY COMPLETED

The eight Curtiss aeroplanes ordered by the war department some time ago are practically completed and about ready for delivery. One of them has been sent to the Signal Corps aviation school at San Diego, California, for thorough tests, in order to ascertain if it is desirable to make any changes of detail before the other machines of the order are assembled and shipped. No action yet has been taken by the president of the rules to govern the proceedings and activities of the advisory committee on aeronautics appointed pursuant to authority contained in the last naval appropriation act. This committee held its first meeting at the war department on April 23, when a temporary organization was effected and the rules adopted subject to the president's approval. When this approval is received, the committee will effect its permanent organization and appoint various subcommittees.

"I called the orderlies. 'Oh,' said one, 'he didn't look like that just now.' 'I think he's dying,' I whisper. Then the orderly waves his hands across the man's face, but there is no movement of the lids. Then he reaches his wrist, and the lids move a little."

About three minutes later, on reaching with the doctor, the man was dead.

Was a Highway. "There was nothing in his coat except his paybook, a razor, a bit of tobacco and a few coppers. In the book was a photo of himself, only taken the previous second of last month in Aberdeen, Scotland, and his will was dated the twenty-fifth. He belonged to the Gordon Highlanders."

"There was only one letter from a soldier—Very pleasant war arrived in France safe and sound. Have you been in the trenches yet? We will be looking for a letter from you soon. Home now is still in good health, as we are all well here."

"And now the poor fellow's death. His reply will never be written. He's only just turned nineteen, but a fine, big Scotsman. Ah, well, he is just one of thousands and only seems special because I caught more closely order my notes. The black and white even-ally list doesn't say anything about the death of a man's death in such circumstances."

### Other Side of War

"As I write, we have just arrived at Rotten to unload at the base hospital and here I see the other side of war's ever-changing picture: there's a noisy crowd outside my carriage window. It is Belgian soldiers and soldiers come down to meet their train for the front. They are singing and dancing gaily, every one of them full of such sacred life."

"War is a thing that is so startlingly reconciled."

## HOODLUMS STEAL AND WRECK AUTOS

Machines Belonging To Crockett and Plummer Are Badly Treated

J. J. Crockett and the von Hamlin Young company and Henry G. Plummer of the Hawaiian Dredging company are "ripped." In each instance the cause has been the theft of an automobile by hoodlums and in both instances, because the hoodlums could not operate the cars, the machines were damaged.

Saturday night Mr. Plummer left his car standing in front of the naval station in Allen street while he attended the entertainment given by the men of the navy command on the navy dock. When Mr. Plummer returned to his car he found the machine badly mutilated. Levers were bent and the speedometer had been kicked off. It was apparent that some person or persons had attempted to take the car for a joyride and caused the damage in an ineffectual attempt to start the car.

Mr. Crockett's Oakland runabout was taken from the garage of his home, 1817 Makiki street, some time between midnight yesterday and two o'clock in the morning. Neighbors saw the car at the midnight hour. Two hours later it was gone.

Yesterday morning Mr. Crockett was surprised to find his machine missing and started out on a hunt. He found the car at the corner of Makiki and Wilcox streets, five blocks distant from his home, where it had been trundled by the thieves down the slight grade.

The joke was considerably on the hoodlums, however. Saturday evening Mr. Crockett had been doing some work on the car and had disconnected the battery. Overturned cushions and scattered tools testified to the tinkering which the thieves had done to start the engine.

Mr. Crockett could not repress a smile at the thought of the cracking done by the hoodlums in an effort to get a spark, but he was "ripped" nevertheless. He lays the act to hoodlums who are continually committing depredations in the neighborhood, even to breaking into homes and stealing articles.

That the hoodlums are youngsters was attested by the fact that one of them left behind a pair of boy's shoes and long stockings which he had doffed while at work around the garage.

## MRS. KUPIHEA STONED BY HER ANGRY SISTER

Wherefore Mrs. Kupieha Goes To Hospital and Sister To Jail

Mrs. Mary Victoria Kupieha went down Kalihi yesterday afternoon to gather flowers for Memorial Day. Her husband, Representative Kupieha, owns land near the Kapiolani tract. Mrs. Kupieha's sister, Kealahou, lives there.

And Mrs. Kupieha and her sister became enraged, each at the other, and they spoke bitter words, and, after a time, the sister took a stone and struck Mrs. Kupieha with it; wherefore Mrs. Kupieha was taken to the Queen's Hospital to receive treatment. Kealahou was arrested and held for the construction of the first dirigible aircraft to be owned by the United States navy. The price bid was \$45,626.25.

The last naval appropriation bill was the first to carry specific provision for aerodynamics, and \$1,000,000 was set aside. Since then there has been an active development of this branch of the service, and only recently the Curtiss Company of Hammondsport, New York, delivered two new hydro-aeroplanes.

## DIRIGIBLE AIRCRAFT IS ORDERED FOR NAVY

The dirigible ordered is designed to carry eight men, four of whom will be the crew and the other student observers. The dirigible will be 175 feet in length and fifty-five feet in height, and will have a gas capacity of 110,000 cubic feet. It is designed for a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, with a radius of action of two hours, which can be doubled by replacing extra men with the same weight of gasoline.

The construction of the dirigible will occupy about four months, and it is the hope of the navy department that instructions in the use of the craft may be begun before the end of the summer. It will be in the nature of a training craft for the officers and men of the navy's growing aeronautical division.

### CRAMP COLIC

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains, chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today; there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all druggists.

War is a thing that is so startlingly reconciled."

## THREE-YEAR TOUR FOR OAHU EFFECTS MANY OFFICERS

About Eighty Now Stationed With Army Here Eligible To Go To Mainland

### THREE GENERAL STAFF OFFICIALS INCLUDED

Rumor Unfounded That Order Making Colony of Islands Is Rescinded

About eighty officers now stationed on Oahu are immediately affected by a war department order received by Maj. Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the Hawaiian Department, that the tour of duty on Oahu has been reduced from four years to three years. This will make the tour in Hawaii the same as that of Panama, to correspond with the law requiring only two years' service in the Philippines.

For some time there has been anxiety among officers of this department that service on Oahu would no longer be counted as foreign service. This would have affected every officer on duty here, as time passed here would have no bearing in the foreign service roster. The definite order, however, making three years the tour here relieves all anxiety and uneasiness.

Another rumor which gained much headway in the last few days was that the order issued about a year ago making Hawaii an army colony was to be rescinded. This would be glad news to enlisted men as well as officers, but Col. Archibald Campbell, adjutant general, stated last night that no such information had been received.

Under the colonization plan all arms of the service now stationed here will remain as long as Oahu remains an army colony. Officers and men will change, but the regiments will remain. Officers are in sympathy with this plan, because they must leave their old regiments when their term of foreign duty expires. Men who enlisted with the idea of making a four-year tour must either remain or go to the mainland and reenlist if they wish to attain to a mainland outfit. This is especially severe on the older non-commissioned officers, who have passed years in the service and who would lose their standing for pensions and service if they went to the mainland to reenlist. The entire scheme works to the end of completely changing a regiment during the tour of foreign duty or during the period of assignment.

The outfit to be most affected by the fixing of three years as the officers' tour of duty will be the Second Infantry, the First Infantry and the First Field Artillery. The Second Infantry has been on Oahu for more than four years, and accordingly many of the officers have served more than the stipulated three years. The artillery regiment has been here about three years, and the officers of that outfit are widely affected. The First Infantry has been here about the same time. Inroads on General Staff.

The new ruling will also make inroads on the general staff. Among those who have completed their tour as a result of the new order are Col. Archibald Campbell, adjutant general; Lieut. Col. J. Frank Cheatham, department quartermaster, and Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, aide to Brig. Gen. John P. Wiser, commanding officer at Schofield Barracks.

It is not expected that there will be a heavy exodus of officers until next fall, this being because the heavy movement of troops which will soon set in from the Philippines and the mainland because of the order making the Philippines tour two years, and which will keep the transports taxed. Officers stated last night that they did not expect there would be any hurry in the issuing of orders assigning them to new stations. It is expected that some of the officers may elect to remain for the full period of the required foreign service.

The roster for foreign service hereafter is intended to be run in such manner that an officer at the top will take whatever vacancy exists in his arm and grade, whether it be in the Philippines, Panama or Hawaii. It is intended that if an officer is due for foreign service, he is detailed, and prefers service in a department other than the one to which detailed, he can bring about a change by mutual transfer with another officer in that department.

## Contraband Tabu On All Steamers of American Line